

THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

THE LEAGUE.

Our friend Fortune, in the last issue of the Age states the reasons, as he understands them, for the miserable failure of the Afro-American League. We shall give our reason for said failure next week. The League, all agree, is dead beyond resurrection and the only question now is "Who killed Cock Robin?"

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION

Hon. B. K. Bruce will deliver the address of welcome on the occasion of the assembling of the Baptist Convention in this city on September 18. This convention will be notable in many respects. It will contain the ablest Baptist ministers in the United States, and the work to be accomplished will be the most important and far-reaching, from a denominational standpoint, that has thus far been undertaken. We welcome the brethren to the great city of Washington.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS.

Negro democrats like negro Republicans are never at ease unless they are fighting among themselves. This fight among the two factions of the colored democracy has injured them. There is no doubt but that Mr. Cleveland is already disgusted, it looks so at any rate. The colored so-called democrats made their mistake when they attempted to oppose the present by flattery. Long before the President thought about appointing a negro, a conference was called and resolutions of a commendatory character were adopted, they were full of hypocrisy and deception. Among other things the resolution asserted that the negro democrats were satisfied in which the President was making appointment, but one appointment of a negro had been made at a time. It was a gentle reminder and no doubt the President concluded that it would take but a little to satisfy the colored braves. This fight among colored democrats will end in their getting nothing, if it continues. What they can hope to get now is a question of grave consideration among them.

THE NEGRO IN JOURNALISM.

GREAT THINGS PREDICTED.

Whenever a negro starts the publication of a newspaper the very first thing that he will say is a good, clean family newspaper such a paper as they could take onto their families and etc.

A man woman or child who enters the house of another certainly ought to clean himself.

The first thing a libertine a harlot and the corrupt tongue assert is to declare their own virtues and attempt to degrade the reputation and character of others.

A newspaper is an institution established to correct the words of a community, to give the news of the day be it good or bad.

If a man is a thief he should be told so; if a woman is a blackguard and a harlot she should be told so. All of this bash, trash and hypocrisy about publishing a clean sheet for fear of insulting the fastidious taste of hypocrites only emanates from libertines and beats and blackguards. If it is not just investigate the character and reputation of the men who make use of these old-worn sentences. A virtuous person will not object reading a news paper that will defend virtue and expose immorality. A chaste woman or man will applaud them and expose of corruption. It is only the blackguards and libertines who do the kicking. The Bee is here to expose, fraud and fraudulent practice whether it suits the taste of these fastidious or not.

Clean men only will practice what they preach.

J. H. DABNEY.

One of the most enterprising men in this city is Mr. J. H. Dabney, who has opened a new place of business in west Washington. Mr. Dabney is one of the few colored men in the city who has succeeded against opposition. He has demonstrated by push and judgement that he is able to do as good work as anybody in his line of business. He is a practical embalmer and a first class funeral director and should be patronized by the colored people of this city. Read his advertisement in another column of this paper.

WE PREACH
YOU PRACTICE

THE NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION TO MEET AT CHICAGO

September 12, 13, and 14, 1893.

THE PRESIDENT ISSUES THE CALL.

NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
814 East Broad street,
RICHMOND, VA., July 19, 1893.

To Editors of the Afro-American Journals of the United States,

Greeting:

The National Afro-American Press Association will hold its next annual meeting Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, September 12, 13, and 14, 1893, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois.

All editors of Afro-American journals are invited to be present and take an active part in the deliberations.

A cordial invitation is also extended to all to be present who may be directly engaged in journalism. The sessions will be open to the public and the privileges of the floor accorded to those deemed from a journalistic standpoint worthy of that honor.

Persons who expect to attend the meeting as delegates will please advise the president accordingly in order that proper arrangements may be made for their entertainment.

The necessity for a large attendance and harmonious action is too apparent to need an urgent announcement here.

The strides which certain sections of this country are making towards absolute anarchy is appalling.

The means and pleadings of the victims of lynch law, the prayer and cries of bereaved families are too touching and constant to be ignored, and must call for sympathy for the unfortunate and condemnation of the guilty parties, even as has been almost unanimously done in the columns of race journals.

Business propositions will be considered and the practical improvement of our publications form a prominent feature of this meeting.

Believing that by organized and persistent endeavor our constantly increasing power can be made more effective, it is earnestly requested that each member will make an individual effort to awaken interest and arouse the people generally to an appreciation of the valuable services which the craft is rendering.

(Signed)
JOHN MITCHELL, JR.,
President.

JOSIE D. HEARD,
Wilmington, Del.,
Secretary.

D. A. RUDD,
Cincinnati, O.,
Chairman Executive Committee.

All race journals will please publish the above call.

THEY SAY.

They best plums have gone.
The boys are looking around for something better.

They will live in hope.

They have been living so since March 4th.

It is the opinion of the party that the colored vote was a small fraction in the last campaign.

Taylor is for the President whether he is appointed or not.

His head is level.

The administration is slow, but the colored democrats say it is sure.

The boys are in the soup.

Uncle Bob Brown bets on his colt.

It is the best in town.

Mr. P. H. White left the city Friday for Indianapolis, Ind. on business connected with the League.

Miss Jeannette E. Anderson left the city this morning for Lincoln, Loudoun Co., Va., from which place she will visit Silcott Springs.

Miss Eva A. Chase left the city last week for Fauquier Co., Va.

Mr. H. C. Smith of Alabama recently appointed United States Counsel to Brazil will arrive in the city next week.

GRAND ODDFELLOWS EXCURSION ON to Harpers Ferry Tuesday Aug 21, for the benefit of the Household of Ruth, and the Hall Committee. Music by the Monuments. Train leave B. & O. 9:30 a. m. \$1.25 round trip. Every Oddfellow in the city should go. Bros. Webster, Joice and Gaines, are in charge of it and that means success.

J. H. Dabney & Burke

BRANCH BUSINESS HOUSE.

1409 28th street, Georgetown, D. C.

Practical Embalmer and First Class FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

All work guaranteed and orders promptly filled.

TELEPHONE 1727.

Aug. 12th.

WE PREACH

YOU PRACTICE

HINTS ON VISITING.

How to Behave So That You Will be Always Welcome.

First of all you want to learn not to stay too long, says a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal. There is such a thing, you know, as wearing one's welcome out, and you certainly do not wish to do that. Then, having discovered exactly the hours at which the meals are served, you should be on time, and if breakfast is at 7:30, and you have always had it at 9, you must still get up when the call-bell rings and be downstairs at 7:30, looking bright and hungry; and, above all other things, you must not mention that you have been in the habit of breakfasting at a later hour. If you have friends in the same place and they should come to see you, and—will put it that way—have forgotten to ask for your hostess, suggest to them that you will go and ask her if she would not like to meet them. Insist upon this courtesy to her, or else do not return the call made, and ignore any further visits. Then if it's a house where only one maid is kept, take care of your own bedroom so that you will give as little trouble as possible. If some little festivity should be gotten up in your honor, turn in and, putting your hand to the wheel, give all the help you possibly can both before and after the party.

Try and not talk about any subject that is very personal, and which will make any one uncomfortable; and, if your host should be rude enough to get into any controversy before you, keep quiet, or, what is still better, if you possibly can, leave the room, and later on refuse to discuss the matter with anybody. When you go away carry nothing but pleasant recollections with you, and forget every family jar and every family secret that you may have heard. Then, indeed, will you always be a welcome visitor, and you will hear some day that your hostess says of you: "I like Dorothy to visit me for she is such a 'comfortable' girl; and my husband and the children are as glad to have her as I am. Never a servant makes a complaint of her causing any trouble, and each one of them is more glad to do something for her. We say 'How do you do?' to her with pleasure, and 'Good-by' with regret." Now that's what every one of you wants to have said about you when you visit.

Besieged by Great Land-Crabs.

Our laboratory in Jamaica was on the side of a rocky limestone hill, honeycombed in all directions by cracks and fissures and large caves, all inhabited by big land-crabs, which came out every night, usually in pairs, to forage around our home. They would climb the steep stone terrace and the high steps to our door, where they would stand peeping inquisitively through the crack of the door, and waiting and watching until the house was quiet. Whenever we looked up from our work in the evening we were sure to see at least one gentleman crab, and his wife beside him, standing on tiptoe and cocking their long stalked eyes, on the watch for a chance to slip in and explore the house. As soon as we were well settled at our work they would creep stealthily in and wander everywhere, although they were especially fond of climbing up the mosquito nets to the canopies over our beds.

A crab hunt was the last event of our day, and it was not without excitement, for while the animals are generally peaceful and well behaved, they have big, formidable claws, and they always fight when cornered. They cannot be driven out, for while they are timid and desirous to escape, they never go out of the door, but run sideways along the walls, tumbling over each other in their eagerness, until they reach a hiding-place behind our trunks or under the furniture, when they resist all attempts to dislodge them, clinging to everything within reach and waving their big claws in the most threatening way.

I soon learned that the way to clear the house is to sweep them with a broom into the middle of the floor before they have time to hide, and then, keeping them well away from the furniture and door-casings, to hurry them along until they are opposite the open door, and to shoot them out with a push which sends them over the steps and clear of everything, down the hill, for if they are simply pushed out they hang by the tips of their claws over the wall and out of sight, ready to come back as soon as the way is clear.—Scribner.

Sensations of Freezing.

It is certainly painful and disagreeable to be sick, but there is an intense satisfaction to know that the final stages of death are accompanied by no pain whatever only so far as regrets may be experienced. Even the various stages of freezing to death do not seem to cause any very uncomfortable sensations. The pleasures of freezing are set forth by a Canadian physician who at one time enjoyed them. His tongue and then his arms became stiff, sharp chills ran down his back, and finally it seemed as though his whole body had congealed, causing an almost entire cessation of the heart's action. This condition of suffering speedily gave place to a grateful warmth, which seemed to suffuse the system and cause an exhilarating glow. He was driving, and by this time had reached a house, but he went on thinking that nothing was now to be feared. The sleigh appeared to him to glide through the air with great swiftness, and the horses seemed to fly like birds. A sense of exultation filled him, and he urged the beasts to greater speed. The woods on each side of the road were passed so quickly that they became indistinguishable black lines. Then the jingle of bells sounded further and further away until they passed out of hearing in the distance. He fell gradually into a delicious slumber, which came near being the sleep of death.

The late Jackson Wall, of Newbern, Va., was an interesting old Virginia gentleman. He was seventy-four years of age, well off in the world's goods and, everything considered, the most popular man in his country. No one for miles around could brew a toddy as skillfully and no one could get the better of him at checkers. The ladies all liked him, but he remained a bachelor. His only appearance in public life was a member of the State Legislature for two terms, but this was sufficient to enable him to bring away from Richmond the sobriquet of "Governor" and to leave behind an excellent reputation as a law-maker.

MUSIC AS A MEDICINE.

ITS POWER EFFECTUAL IN REMEDYING NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Patients at Randall's Island, Under the Influence of Music Show Various Changes of Medical Condition—The Medical Musical Society Interested.

Several New York medical men are investigating music as an auxiliary in the treatment and management of certain nervous complaints, and one of them, Sebastian J. Wimmer, President of the Medical Musical Society, has gone so far as to suggest a place for the "soothing language" in the materia medica, because, he says, it is a remedy for such complaints as neuroasthenia, insomnia and nervous prostration. Dr. Wimmer can explain the action of music on the human body scientifically, and he is able to demonstrate its power on the development and functional play of the moral and intellectual faculties.

His conclusions are as follows: (1) That there is a music which has a special action on the intelligence and on the motor nerves. (2) That there is a music which influences particularly the nerves of sensibility and the sentiments. (3) That there is a music which acts all at once on the motor nerves and on the sensitive nerves, on the intelligence and on the sentiments. He further believes that between the effects of music and those of the alliments which modify the nervous system there are such analogies that the laws which regulate the one and the other may be arranged in the same terms.

Slow, monotonous music, explains Dr. Wimmer, provided it is not too sluggish, has a calming influence over the individual, because it is then in harmony with the nerve habit of the person who listens. It is essential to the ultimate success of any endeavor to bring the brain under control that the music should first arrest the attention either by its power or sweetness, and then gradually conduct the organism into harmony with itself. Unless a measured cadence begins with a powerful appeal to the brain in a key which accords with that in which the cerebrum is at the moment itself working a negative result will ensue, and instead of allaying irritation the irritation is more likely to be augmented. To arouse the spirits by music plaintive sound is required, and this must be in the key of melancholy which blends in harmony with the brain of the patient.

Some curious experiments were made among the insane patients at Randall's Island the other day. Four hundred women were congregated in the entertainment hall of the institution and subjected to a strain of piano music for half an hour. The general effects were noted as follows: The pulse was raised, the patients became restless and there was a marked desire to keep time with the music. Every patient was susceptible to the rhythm, and its effect was decidedly stimulating. Melody without any very decided or certain tempo was without effect except in those cases where the force of association was still active.

In a case of chronic melancholia the playing of "Home, Sweet Home" invariably brought the patient to her knees, where she began to recite the Lord's Prayer. In an apparent ecstasy of devotion. In another case—one of acute mania—the patient's pulse was elevated from 78 to 106 beats, the patient not showing any other signs of excitement save the involuntary twitching of the facial muscles. Castanole music seemed to have an effect in the worst cases similar to that which it exercises upon certain animals, the person being disposed to lie down and go to sleep under its influence.

The results of all these experiments were markedly beneficial. Many of the patients showed great improvement. The effects in almost every instance of the pronounced rhythm were involuntary, the movements of the limbs and facial muscles being attributed to reflex action.

Whether or not music deserves to have an official place in the materia medica as a medicine, it certainly stamps itself upon the sensitive nerve organism of the individual, refreshing and stimulating it, and thus paving the way to modifying the effects of many complaints.

Tobacco a Herb of Sanctity.

Since the world-wide diffusion of the tobacco habit, its earliest and perhaps original use has been in a great measure overlooked. With the aborigines of America smoking and its kindred practices were not mere sensual gratifications, but tobacco was regarded as an herb of peculiar and mysterious sanctity, and its use was deeply and intimately interwoven with native customs and ceremonies. With reasonable certainty the pipe may be considered as an implement the use of which was originally confined to the priest, medicine man or sorcerer, in whose hands it was a means of communication between savagery and the unseen spirits with which his universal doctrine of animism invested every object that came under his observation. Similar to this use of the pipe was its employment in the treatment of disease, which a savage philosophy is always thought to be the work of evil spirits. Tobacco is also regarded as an offering of peculiar acceptability to the unknown power, in whose hands the Indians conceived his fate for good or ill to lie; hence it is observed to figure prominently in ceremonies as incense and as material for sacrifice.

Male and Female Population.

The male population of the world is falling further and further behind the female. Thus, according to the last British census, the excess of women and girls over men and boys in Great Britain is about 900,000, an increase in ten years of nearly 200,000. The German census of last December places the number of females about 600,000 above that of the males in the kingdom of Prussia, or nearly three times the excess twenty years ago. There are 1,000,000 more females than males in the whole German Empire. In Sweden and Norway the "weaker sex" are in the majority by 250,000, in Austria-Hungary by 600,000, in Denmark by 50,000, and in every European country they outnumber the males. In the United States, Canada and Australia the males are in the majority, though not largely so, the estimated excess of males in this country being only 1,100,000 or 1,200,000.

HOME RULE TRIUMPH.

REMARKABLE SCENE PRECEDING THE PAUSAGE OF THE BILL.

Tories and Irish Come to Blows—Black Eyes and Bloody Noses Galore—All Because O'Connor Called Chamberlain a "Judas"—The Bill Finally Completed.

London, Aug. 1.—All England has been stirred by the scenes of violence that characterized the debate over the final amendments to the Home Rule bill. The papers have been full of it. The Tory organs idly attempted to place upon Mr. Gladstone responsibility for a result that they have for weeks sought to incite, and which Mr. Chamberlain did finally succeed in provoking.

The scene in the House of Commons preceding the passage of the final sections of Mr. Gladstone's bill were unprecedented in British legislation. Closure having been set to the debate, John Clancy, Parnellite, for North Dublin county, moved an amendment to the effect that the imperial government should guarantee to Ireland 500,000 pounds annually during the provisional period of six years. Mr. Gladstone declined to accept the amendment. Joseph Chamberlain said the government had stood for its friends and foes alike, ready to let fall the guillotine without regard for justice or constitutional rights. Never since the time of Herod has there been such tyranny. Mr. Chamberlain got no further. Immediately there came from the Nationalists such a roar of indignation as has not been heard in the days of Parnell.

T. P. O'Connor sprang to his feet, and leaning towards Mr. Chamberlain, shouted "Judas" so loudly that the epithet could be heard throughout the House. Chairman Mellor tried to put the closure, but his voice could not be heard, and the shouts of the Irish and the Unionists. There came a scene unprecedented in parliamentary history. The Conservatives refused to quit the House for the division, and demanded that the chairman first take down O'Connor's words. The Tories crowded, shouting, toward the chairs of members, but were intercepted by the Irish members. The pushing and struggling soon came to blows. Somebody knocked Tim Healy's hat over his eyes, and he retorted by knocking Mr. Chamberlain over his bench.

A free fight then began at the top of the gangway. The center of it was William Redmond, Parnellite, who had taken advantage of the general license to push over Col. Saunderson, the champion of the men of Ulster. Saunderson was rescued, and led an attack on the Parnellites. Blows were struck right and left. Members fell and were picked up by their friends to fight again. Whole benches were filled with a struggling, cursing mob of members, striking, clawing and upsetting each other. The sergeant-at-arms vainly tried to pacify the contestants. Finally Mr. Gladstone begged Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, a sturdy Liberal, to do something to stop the fighting. Mr. Marjoribanks dug his way through the tangled mass of belligerents, and by repeated appeals in the name of the premier, succeeded in sternly commanding the conflict. The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has found a true bill against Frederick G. Ainsworth, chief of the Record and Penning Division of the War Department; George W. Dant, the contractor employed to make the excavation for the electric light plant; William E. Covert, superintendent, and Francis Sasse, engineer of the building, for being responsible for the Ford Theatre disaster, by which twenty-three lives were lost and a large number injured.

Electrician Davis was asked to explain the failure of the dynamo. He replied that it was simply the burning out of the armature, something that could not be foreseen, and yet was liable to happen to any dynamo. The attending physicians decided that Taylor felt no pain after the first electric shock.

COL. AINSWORTH INDICTED.

He and Others Held Responsible for the Ford Theatre Disaster.

Washington, July 25.—Col. Ainsworth and others must stand trial for the loss of lives in the Ford Theatre disaster.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has found a true bill against Frederick G. Ainsworth, chief of the Record and Penning Division of the War Department; George W. Dant, the contractor employed to make the excavation for the electric light plant; William E. Covert, superintendent, and Francis Sasse, engineer of the building, for being responsible for the Ford Theatre disaster, by which twenty-three lives were lost and a large number injured.

The indictment describes in detail the excavations that were in progress for the purpose of putting in an electric light plant at the time of the accident, and avers that Ainsworth and others undertook the performance of this work, and being wholly unthinking of their duty removed the earth supporting the pier without having first caused the pier to be relieved by shoring from the great pressure upon it of the weight of iron columns, iron beams, cross beams and parts of the floors immediately above it. By reason of this most culpable negligence the pier sank and broke, precipitating parts of the second and third floors with their occupants to the ground. The Grand Jury then formally found that in the manner described in the indictment the accused did wilfully kill and slay the persons whose death is under investigation. It is understood that Col. Ainsworth and the other defendants will not be arraigned for some days yet, as their trial cannot take place before the September term of the court.

Erie Wins a Receiver.

New York, July 27.—For the fourth time in its history the Erie Railroad has passed into the hands of a receiver.

Recovery proceedings against the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway were brought before Judge LaCombe in the United States Circuit Court by Trenor Luther Park, son of Thos. W. Park, who is a holder of first and second mortgage bonds. The receiver's bonds are fixed at \$500,000 and \$600,000. The receiver's appointed were President King and Mr. McCullough.

Shrewd Mr. Gladstone.

London, Aug. 2.—The Tories are in evident alarm over rumors as to Mr. Gladstone's shrewd programme.

According to reports, now that Mr. Gladstone has practically carried the Home Rule bill through the Commons, he will not hurry in sending it to the House of Lords. Instead, he will take up some important English and Scotch reform measures, and get them well under way before a dissolution is declared.

The plan is to get public sentiment on his side before allowing another election.

Tramps in the Hudson Valley.

Poughkeepsie, July 25.—There seems to be an extraordinary movement of tramps southward along the lines of the West Shore and New York Central and Hudson River Railroads. On the Central, Sunday night, Chief Humphrey and his men bagged seventeen who were riding on freight trains. The seventeen in jail here will be closely watched and inspected on the chance of them being some important crooks among them.

New York's Free Baths.

The free baths in New York city are so popular that return to July 25 indicate that they will be used by 5,000,000 persons this season. There are fifteen baths located at convenient points along the North and East Rivers. In Sweden and Norway the "weaker sex" are in the majority by 250,000, in Austria-Hungary by 600,000, in Denmark by 50,000, and in every European country they outnumber the males. In the United States, Canada and Australia the males are in the majority, though not largely so, the estimated excess of males in this country being only 1,100,000 or 1,200,000.

Silver and Gold.

Shipments of silver from New York to London were the heaviest the past week for some months. Gold also continues to come in considerable quantity from London.

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